

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the Specification of the present application, including the Abstract, with the following Substitute Specification. A marked-up version of the Substitute Specification and Abstract is attached hereto.

## S P E C I F I C A T I O N

### TITLE OF THE INVENTION

### DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MODE FOR MOBILE TELEPHONES

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods and devices for controlling the establishment of connections to mobile stations present in an area hit by a disaster.

In a disaster, experience has shown that mobile radio networks in the area hit by the disaster are frequently overloaded, as users of many mobile stations present in this area try to make emergency calls.

It is known from WO 94/28687 A1 that the same message (for example, relating to the disaster) can be transmitted simultaneously to all mobile stations in an area hit by a disaster through broadcast from an alarm center, for which purpose the mobile stations in the area in question can be switched to inactive with the effect that ongoing calls are interrupted and new calls cannot be made.

An object of the present invention is therefore, to allow mobile stations to establish a connection with the most effective regulation possible avoiding overloading of the voice connection channels present in an area hit by a disaster.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Since, according to the present invention, a sequence is transmitted via a cell broadcast (e.g., SMS-CB in GSM, etc.) to all mobile stations in at least one cell in the area in question, through which sequence a mobile station can request the establishment of a connection (in particular, a voice connection) to a destination address, it is possible to control the establishment of connections to the mobile stations in the area while still avoiding network overload. The cell broadcast can be in the form of a short message, for example. Alternatively or additionally, it is also possible to inform all the mobile stations present in the area ergonomically about the circumstances of the disaster via a circuit switched group call function (line-based transmission of voice information to all mobile stations in the group in at least one cell).

In particular, it is possible to control the mobile stations (mobile telephones) by activating their SIM application toolkit function (if this exists in the SIM card of

the mobile station), to control the mobile stations efficiently so that, for example, they themselves cannot activate calls or can only activate calls to predefined numbers, and/or that they communicate a mobile radio terminal number or mobile radio subscriber ID card number to an emergency center (the address of which can, for example, be transmitted beforehand with the ID).

According to one embodiment of the present invention, mobile stations are enabled during a disaster to call a number provided for this purposes as destination, which telephone number can, for example, be made up of the sequence and the mobile station device number, to allow identification of the individual mobile radio terminal during the call in an efficient manner.

In order to detect all subscribers in the disaster area in a similarly efficient manner, the mobile stations can be prompted to transmit their mobile radio terminal number (IMEI) and/or the mobile radio subscriber ID card number (IMSI/MSISDN) of data representing the mobile radio subscriber ID card (SIM) contained in the mobile station to a predefined telephone number (e.g. by SMS, CLIP, etc.).

Additional features and advantages of the present invention are described in, and will be apparent from, the following Detailed Description of the Invention and the Figures.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows a schematic illustration of the control of the establishment of connections from mobile stations present in an area hit by a disaster.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows an alarm center 1 which, in a disaster, prompts a switching device (MSC) 2 to transmit a cell broadcast (by SMS, etc.) via a mobile radio network indicated by a base station 3 to all mobile stations 5, 6 in at least one mobile radio cell of a mobile radio network 3, 7, 8 in the area 7, 8 hit by the disaster. The message 4 prompts the mobile stations 5, 6 to request the establishment of a connection (wanted by the user of the mobile station or serving to identify all the mobile stations present in the area 7, 8) in the future by specifying

the sequence (as an SMS or part of a telephone number to be called) in a request (8).

The sequence can, for example, be any numerical number or letter sequence, etc. When transmitting a sequence 4, details of the disaster also can be transmitted to mobile radio terminals 5, 6 as text (SMS, etc.) or a voice message, etc.

In the case of a request 8 (by a mobile station 6) for establishment of a call via the mobile radio network 3 to a switching device (2, 9), where the call establishment request 8 does not contain the sequence (4) (and cannot subsequently transmit it), establishment of a call is rejected by the switching device 2, 9, to prevent overloading of the mobile radio network during the disaster by controlling connection establishment 8 in this way. In the case of a request 8 to establish a call from a mobile station 6 via the mobile radio network 3 to a switching device (2, 9), where the call establishment request 8 contains the sequence (4) (or can transmit it subsequently), the switching device 2, 9 establishes the call. Preferably, however, the connection is only established if the called destination (telephone number, etc.) is also a destination which is known to the switching device or previously communicated by an emergency center, for example.

A mobile station 6 tries, such as, after communication of the sequence 4, to establish a connection (in particular, a voice connection) to a destination (e.g., an operator telephone number of an alarm center (1)), by calling a telephone number made up for this purpose of the previously communicated sequence 4 and, in some instances, data in its MSISDN, whereby a switching device 9 in the MSC 2 ascertains that the sequence 4 was transmitted as authorization data (giving entitlement to a call) in this telephone number, whereupon the mobile station 6 is switched through to the called destination (operator, etc.) in the alarm center 1. Alternatively or additionally, such as via a SIM application toolkit of a mobile station, transmission of the sequence 4 (as proof of entitlement) can also prompt the mobile stations 6 independently to establish a voice connection or send a text message, which transmits identification of the mobile station 6 and/or data enabling

the sequence 4 (for example, the mobile station terminal number IMEI, a mobile radio subscriber ID card number of a SIM in the mobile station 6, etc.).

When the disaster is over, the mobile stations MS 5, 6 and switching devices MSC can be returned to normal status by a message specifically for this purpose, wherein the mobile stations can again call any destination without transmitting a sequence and the switching devices can switch these through again without verifying a sequence.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, those of skill of the art will recognize that changes may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the hereafter appended claims.